

through the mud and sand. This may be the adult of the preceding, and the identification is not at all certain.

These notes are not written in the hopes of straightening out the seeming tangle in the ranges and identification of the different species of the genus *Acteocina*, but only to call attention to the matter. A careful comparison of the type specimens with specimens from all along the coast will be required to form any definite conclusion. It is hoped that others will be able to throw more light on the subject.

**LAND SHELLS FROM PALM CANYON, CALIFORNIA, AND THE
GRAND CANYON.**

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Dr. C. Montague Cooke and his son C. M. Cooke 3d, collected shells, as occasion offered, while en route westward in June, among them the following:

Micrarionta wolcottiana (Bartsch). Palm Canyon, Riverside Co., California. "Found under dead plants of one species of low-growing cactus at the mouth of the canyon, about 6 miles above Palm Springs." Small specimens, 15.5 to 21 mm. diameter, only one out of 13 exceeding 19 mm.

Sonorella coloradoensis (Stearns). Bright Angel Trail, Grand Canyon. Small, 15.3 mm. diam., like the Bass' Trail specimens.

Oreohelix s. depressa (Ckll.). "Collected along the Bright Angel Trail, from about 1000 to 3400 ft. below the rim. I found the first specimen very close to the last pine on the trail, just below the foot of the high yellow cliffs. Dead specimens were seen along the trail to just below the part of the trail called Jacob's Ladder. Unfortunately, we were with a rather large party and I had a mule that wouldn't stop. I collected six specimens, which I am sending you, and saw 15 or 20 additional along the trail."

This species has been found high on the northern side of the Canyon, but not until now on the southern side.

Oreohelix yavapai angelica P. & F. About 50 ft. below the rim, Bright Angel Trail, at "Hermit's Rest".

A RADIODISCUS FROM BOGOTA, COLOMBIA.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Among a few shells received by Dr. Bryant Walker from Señor H^{no}. Apolinor Maria there is a species of *Radiodiscus* which may be defined as follows.

RADIODISCUS MARLÆ n. sp.

The shell is closely similar to *R. millicostatus*, from which it differs by the narrower umbilicus and by the perceptibly greater height of the last whorl. The sculpture is essentially similar except that the ribs are noticeably lower as seen where they pass over the periphery, and the interstitial sculpture of delicate striae parallel to the ribs and fine spiral lines, is also less distinct, though present.

Alt. 1, diam. 1.85 mm.; width of umbilicus nearly 0.5 mm. Ribs about 21 to one mm. at the periphery.

R. herrmanni (Pfr.), *R. orizabensis* (Pils.) and *R. patagonica* (Suter) differ in sculpture. I have not seen the following species, which from the descriptions appear to belong to *Radiodiscus*: *Helix coppingeri* and *H. magellanicus* E. A. Smith, Patagonia; *Helix corticaria*, *H. muscicola*, *H. bryophila*, *H. exigua*, *H. hypophlæa*, all of Philippi, Malak. Bl., 1856, Chile.

NOMENCLATORIAL NOTES.

BY W. H. DALL.

In 1838 Sowerby figured in the *Conchological Illustrations* and described in his *Malacological Magazine* an Arctic shell under the name of *Margarita acuminata*. In 1842 Mighels and Adams in the *Boston Journal of Natural History* identified and figured a *Margarita* from the Gulf of St. Lawrence under Sowerby's name, at the same time pointing out (as has every subsequent author) certain discrepancies between the two. Owing perhaps to the rarity of the shell, which has been well figured by Morse